

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....**JOHN L. SCOTT**
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, to the fact that he is the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published notices.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
jan3 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
feb23 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
jan3 w&t-wf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Speed & Rodman's.
feb23 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.
G. W. CRADDOCK, Clerk.
feb23 w&t-wf

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.
G. W. CRADDOCK, Clerk.
feb23 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 w&t-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
WILL practice in the Counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton and Boone.
Collections also made in the City of Cincinnati
and County of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec1 w&t-wf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr7 w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
PALMOUTH, KY.
WILL practice in the County of Lincoln and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t-wf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 55 North street, Lex-
ington.
apr7 w&t-wf

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished
business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will
receive prompt attention.
apr7 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts from non-residents in any part of
the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used
or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of
depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
nov15 w&t-wf

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
sep1 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sep1 w&t-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
If all work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIVE PER CENT. SALE.
oct6 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
nov23 w&t-wf

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

Grand Rally of the Peace Party of Old Cam-
p-
bell—Eight Hundred Freeman in Council

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Cam-
p-
bell county, without respect to party, favor-
able to the peaceful solution of our present dif-
ficulties, and in favor of the neutrality of
Kentucky, held at the Court-house in Alexan-
dria, Ky., on the 24 day of September, 1861,
on motion,
Judge F. A. Boyd was called to the chair,
and James A. Baker and Ben Beall were ap-
pointed Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting being explained
by the chairman, the following persons were
appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

Colonel Geo. B. Hodge, Colonel T. L. Jones,
Colonel H. Helm, T. W. W. DeCoursey,
J. H. Parker, J. Nelson, Frank Spilman,
Edmond Morris, David Pollock, J. M. McAr-
thur, Charles Murnan, James Thatcher, Col.
Geo. R. Fearns, A. E. McArthur, W. H.
Lacy, Robt. Maddox, Wm. G. Collier, J. B.
Otten, Adam Seibert, J. C. Tarvin, Dr. H.
K. Rachford, Hon. George R. McKee, Jesse
Yelton, A. H. Johnson, Chas. Maddox, Jas.
O. Hinde, Alfred Orr, Richard Garrett, James
Yokum, A. S. Berry, Uriah Medford, James
S. Digby, and O. M. DeCoursey, which com-
mittee retired, and a short time reported the
following resolutions, which were unanim-
ously adopted:

"WHEREAS, we deeply and sincerely de-
plore the unhappy dissensions which distract
our country, yet conscious that Kentucky and
her people are guiltless of any act tending or
aiding to bring about the present melancholy
state of affairs, having been unwilling in the
past, and being still unwilling to engage in
shedding the blood or desolating the homes of
our brethren, either North or South, fully be-
lieving that, from the peculiar topographical
position of Kentucky, any departure upon her
part from the position of strict neutrality
would transfer to her soil the whole burden of
the contest, with all its horrors and frightful
consequences, thus inflicting upon the most
innocent of all the States the direst punish-
ment, and firmly convinced that our just
duty as a people is the protection of our own
families and domestic altars; therefore

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of the county
of Campbell, appeal to the General Assembly
now in session, to resist any attempt from
whatever source, to place Kentucky in the
absolute support of the Administration of
President Lincoln, in its coercive policy upon
the seceded States, on the one hand, or to
other, to precipitate the State into palpable
disloyalty to the Federal Union.

"Resolved, That we deny the authority of
the President of the United States to march
an armed force into the State of Kentucky,
to control the legitimate exercise of her sov-
ereignty or to establish military encampments
upon her soil, except by the consent or ap-
plication of the Legislature or of the Execu-
tive; and if such acts have been done by
the President, we affirm it to be the duty of
the Legislature or Executive to take the
proper steps to counteract them, peaceably if
possible, but otherwise if necessary.

"Resolved, That we lament the war that
exists between the Government of the United
States and the de facto Government of the
Confederate States; that we have been, and
yet are, apposed to the secession of Kentucky
from the Federal Union; but, in accordance
with the often-declared position of the Union
party of the State, we are opposed to coercion;
that a Union to be maintained by force
is such an one as our fathers made, and is
not worth preserving; and we would prefer
a separation, deplorable as that would be, to
the continuation of this war; that in sepa-
ration we may have promise of a reconstruc-
tion of the Union upon a permanent basis,
but in war we can see nothing but prostration
to the best interests of all sections, and death
to constitutional liberty.

"Resolved, That we respectfully request our
Senator, R. T. Baker, and our Representa-
tives, George P. Webster and Cyrus Camp-
bell, to vote against any levy of money or
money for the prosecution of the war now
prostrating the country, and to use all hono-
rable means to defeat the passage of any mea-
sures having a like object, and to maintain, by
their votes and influence in the General As-
sembly, the attitude of strict neutrality to the
end of the contest.

"Resolved, That we approve of the Peace
Convention proposed to be held at Frankfort
on the 10th inst., and that we appoint dele-
gates to the same.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Con-
vention to be held at Frankfort to call a gen-
eral Peace Convention of all the States, to be
held at Louisville on the 1st day of
to take into consideration the present un-
happy condition of the country, and adopt
such measures as may be best calculated to
result in the restoration of peace and the re-
organization of the Government, or peaceful
separation."

On motion, the Committee on Resolutions
were directed to report delegates to attend the
Peace Convention at Frankfort, to be held on
the 10th day of September, who reported the
following named gentlemen, to-wit: John H.
Nelson, Colonel T. L. Jones, Frank Spilman,
Colonel H. Helm, Dr. John Orr, Dr. H.
K. Rachford, Colonel George B. Hodge, A.
W. Johnson, Captain J. C. De Moss, Wm. G.
Collier, William McGrew, Charles Murnan,
Wm. H. Lacy, Jesse Yelton, F. A. Boyd,
J. M. McArthur, Peter Yokum, A. E. McAr-
thur, Samuel McIntosh, Samuel Winston,
Jas. H. Parker, J. W. Orr, John Nelson, J.
M. Carreg, F. S. Neigman, R. S. Murnan, T.
Daniel, Robert Shaw, G. W. Reilly, Ed-
ward Morin, John Horner, Jas. S. Digby, O.
M. DeCoursey, Robert Maddox, A. S. Berry,
Major James B. Perry, G. W. Carmichael,
Alexander Caldwell, Thomas Dameron, T. W.
Kennedy, Major J. M. Caldwell, Hon. Geo.
R. McKee, Benjamin Smith, E. K. Fish, Aus-
tin Morris, Colonel James Thatcher, Colonel
Leo Tibbatts, James White, Alfred Morin,
Colonel George R. Fearns, Samuel D.
Holmes, George Morin, W. A. Morin, David
Pollock, A. J. Ferrin, John C. Ferrin, T. W.
W. DeCoursey, Taylor H. Berry, Wm. R.
Tallaford, Dr. J. K. Molyneux, B. T. An-
derson, Uriah Medford, James Stricker,
Stricker, E. P. Ball, R. J. Beall, H. E.
Thatcher, John Dye, G. S. Skilleck, John
Ware, Jr., Ben Beal, J. M. Jolly, Perry Rad-
din, M. Cook, R. D. Hayman, F. Logan, J.
Taylor, Jr., B. Taylor, D. Caldwell, D. E.
Thatcher, John Thatcher, H. E. White, J. C.
White, Thos. S. White, W. D. Ducker, Jas.
Shaw, James A. Shaw, David Shaw, Joseph
Holden, T. H. Parish, Jas. S. White, James
Acklin, Thos. Reese, LeRoy LeRoy, Frank
Major, L. D. Harrison, Marion Yokum, J.
H. Herbert, James Metcalfe, Samuel Digby,
Geo. H. Gibson, George Richardson, Adam
Seibert, G. Edwards, Robert Stillwell, J. W.
Stillwell, Wm. Croxton, John Arnold, Sam'l
Farrar, G. B. Chambers, H. B. Miles, C. Wil-
son, Wm. Terhum, Wm. Baker, John Light-
foot, James Stanley, Rev. Jas. Spilman, Wm.
Beath, Daniel Bays, Wm. Webb, A. J.
Galbreath, N. Perry, John Hall, Wm. Light-
foot, Jesse Yelton, Chas. Maddox, Wm. Cald-
well, Jere White, Jacob Carnes, John Black,
Jeremiah Randall, Cole Yelton, A. Mar-
tin, A. D. Smalley, C. H. Todd, George D.
Allen, Alexander Tuttle, James McKebbin,

In Lawson, Samuel West, T. W. Beagle,
Thos. Hays, Geo. T. Trusell, Peter McAr-
thur, Geo. R. Herndon, Corn. Leagle, P. D.
Nelson, John W. Stevens, Ben Ducker, Daniel
Abbott, Thomas Nelson, Oliver Gentry, and
all other persons in Campbell county favor-
able to the objects of the Convention, are ap-
pointed delegates and requested to attend.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Geo.
C. Marshall, Colonel Thomas B. Jones, Col.
George B. Hodge, and the Hon. George R.
McKee, in able and eloquent speeches. It
was the largest meeting ever held in the
county of Campbell, composed at least of one
thousand of the best citizens of the county.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secre-
taries forward copies of the proceedings of this
meeting to R. T. Baker, Senator, and to Geo.
P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell, Representa-
tives.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting
were ordered to be published in the Daily
Kentucky Yeoman, Kentucky Yeoman, and Lou-
isville Courier.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.
F. A. BOYD, Chairman.
JAMES A. BAKER, } Secretaries.
BEN. BEALL, }

WANT OF QUININE.—A Philadelphia jour-
nal anticipates great distress at the South for
want of quinine. It foresees with the rare sa-
gacity that always distinguishes the journals
of the city, that brotherly love, a great ad-
vance for the North in this great deficiency in the
Southern materia medica. It says: "When
the fall fevers visit the rebels, the want of
this indispensable drug will be most seriously
felt. It should be so managed that none of it
could fall into Southern hands."

Really this journal is an apt imitator of Mr.
Perceval, who gravely enumerated the straiten-
ing of their materia medica as one of the
inconveniences likely to incline the French to
peace. The imitator Peter Pymley has em-
bodied the memory of this plan thus, and we
commend it to this Philadelphia journal.

"At what period was this great plan of con-
quest and constipation developed? In whose
mind was the idea of destroying the pride and
the splendors of France first engendered? With-
out castor oil, they might for some months be
sure, have carried on a lingering war; but
can they do without bark and quinine? Will
the people live under a government where
antimonial powders cannot be procured? Will
they bear the loss of mercury? There's the
rub. Depend upon it, the absence of the
materia medica will soon bring them to their
senses, and the cry of Bourbon and bolus
burst forth from the Baltic to the Mediter-
ranean."

Trouble Brewing.

"Ion," correspondent of the Baltimore Sun,
writing under date of August 29th, says:

"Advices from Europe, from good private
sources, go to show that England and France
will probably soon have enough to do at home,
without troubling themselves with American
affairs. I have just read a letter from an in-
telligent American to friends in this city, giv-
ing an account of the really hostile attitude
which England and France hold toward each
other, and the extent of their warlike prepara-
tions. That a great conflict will soon take
place in Europe, in which England and France
will be antagonists, the writer believes to be
certain."

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Has the Signature of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & CO.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "Inimitable," as far as its power
to restore the hair on bald heads, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—See the following advertisement.
JACKSON, Miss., May 29, 1860.
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.

DEAR SIR: The Medicine you introduced into
our city last winter and having a large sale,
and giving in every case satisfaction, Mr. James
Benderson (one of our first citizens) says, "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never seen an article equal to Heim-
street's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty."

Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE

MAGNOLIA BALM:
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Bubbles, the sufferer can be directed to
use some safe and reliable remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately, but
the MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul18 w&t-wf

GOOD NEWS!
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties.
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES.

At my Tin and Store Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for cash. New work made to
order with neatness and dispatch.

"Don't forget the place"—at G. W. Miller's Tin
and Store Store, Frankfort, Ky.
may28 w&t-wf

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOFMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of
Medicine of the central organs in the TREMONT
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the
institute published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Venereal, Mastur-
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. HOFMANN, care of Box 1653, Boston,
Mass.
mar22 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
10 NORTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Stair Linen.

Tasels,
Cornices,
Bands,
Shades,
Curtain Drawings,
Crum Cloths,
Green Balize.

BLANKETS of all the qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flats, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Nets, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
aui3 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CHRY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
BELL, TALBOTT & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar22 w&t-wf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. HARRIS
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
PROPRIETORS,
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
Terms, \$1 per day.
aue2 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
jcs1 y

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS, WATERMAN,
BOOTS & SHOES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
19 N. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
mar22 w&t-wf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 w&t-wf

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union—
on receipt of the price.

ON A NEW METHOD OF treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
vice to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MED-
ICAL AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, being unable to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable preventive
of the first stages of the disease, and to insure the health
CAUTION!—It should not be used during preg-
nancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his works treat,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger of imposture.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Lou-
isville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 2 to 12 A. M.
aug16 w&t-wf

BLACK SOFT HATS—Something new, light
and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROUBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut Street, Old Fellow Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar22 w&t-wf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY,) NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
apr24 w&t-wf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
apr19 w&t-wf

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
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J. A. HENDERSON
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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.
TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1861
Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT YEOMAN will be issued daily during the session of the Legislature, which will commence on the first Monday in September. Able reporters will be employed in each House, and accurate reports of proceedings published daily. The ensuing session will be one of transcendent importance, its action involving the future external relations of the State, and that question, in turn, perhaps, involving the mighty issue of peace or war within the Commonwealth. The Yeoman, therefore, will be the most convenient and useful organ of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents. May we not therefore confidently anticipate a large accession to our subscription list? A little effort on the part of our friends will greatly strengthen our hands in this critical emergency; and now, more than ever, should the friends of States Rights rally to the support of their true and faithful organs. It is but a trifle to each subscriber, but the aggregate is indispensable to the publishers, to enable them to continue the issue of a vigorous and dauntless paper in defense of the sacred cause of Southern Rights, imperilled by the persistent aggressions of Northern sectional fanaticism and hatred, and attempted to be struck down by the usurpations of a Military Dictator.

The DAILY YEOMAN for the session will be \$1 50. Any person procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year. The session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY YEOMAN will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
August, 1861.

The Peace Convention.
The reader will find the official report of the proceedings of the Peace Convention elsewhere in these columns. We have neither time nor space at command for any extended comments, even if any were necessary. The resolutions speak for themselves, and require no exposition. We think they express the real sentiments and feelings of a vast majority of the people of Kentucky. Their desire to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State and to hold her in position to interpose her mediatorial offices between the belligerents, has been earnest and honest. They have not thrice signified their will at the polls for any purpose of delusion. They have not declared for neutrality between the belligerents in order to aid one of them in subjugating the other. They have not declared for peace, meaning to make war. They have not offered their mediation as a snare to entrap one of the belligerents for the benefit of another.

They assumed the attitude of neutrality in its universally understood sense, and we believe they will require their representatives in every department of the State Government to execute their will. They offer the mediation of the State between the belligerents, because they believe, what all thinking men know, that the continuance of the war will not only restore the Federal Union, but will utterly destroy it, and therefore, the people of Kentucky say to both sides—*cease this lamentable strife.*

It is in the power of the Kentucky Legislature, in one hour, this day, to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State and to present her in the sublime attitude of a mediator, by so declaring by solemn resolution, and requesting both belligerents to retire from our soil. That is the last hope of peace, so far as we can see, that remains to us.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.—SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION POSTPONED.—We are requested to state that the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society have determined to postpone the Fair, which was to have been held next week in the vicinity of this city, upon the ground of the southwestern agricultural and mechanical society, until the fall of 1862. The board have adopted this course in consequence of the dangers which threaten the public and of the great stringency in monetary affairs.—*Lou. Jour., Sept. 10th.*

PEACE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1861.

In pursuance of public notice, a very large and respectable meeting of the people of Kentucky took place in the hall of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At the hour of 12, meridian, Maj. J. S. Barlow, of Barren county, moved that the following named gentlemen constitute the officers of this Convention:

PRESIDENT.

Capt. RICHARD HAWES, of Bourbon county.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st District—Hon. B. P. Cissell, of Union.
2d District—W. P. D. Bush, of Hancock.
3d District—E. M. Covington, of Warren.
4th District—A. G. Talbott, of Boyle.
5th District—Dr. F. G. Murphy, of Nelson.
6th District—Squire TURNER, of Madison.
7th District—Hon. H. MARSHALL, of Henry.
8th District—A. W. DUDLEY, of Franklin.
9th District—T. B. STEVENSON, of Mason.
10th District—T. L. JONES, of Campbell.

SECRETARIES.

S. I. M. MAJOR, of Franklin.
RONT. MCKEE, of Jefferson.
S. C. SAYRES, of Franklin.
T. B. MONROE, of Fayette.
B. M. HITT, of Carroll.

After the chairman (Capt. Hawes) had been conducted to his chair, and returned thanks for the honor he esteemed conferred upon him by his election,

Rev. Mr. Kirtley, of Boone county, addressed the Throne of Grace.

The names of the counties were then called and responded to as follows:

Barren county—M. H. Maupin, W. L. Sauter, and J. S. Barlow.

Bath county—George Hamilton, Michael Casseday, G. M. Coleman, George Conner, D. M. Richard, and Wm. A. Withers.

Breathitt county—John Dishman.

Breathitt county—E. C. Strong.

Calwell county—John L. Irvan and Dan'l Mathewson.

Carroll county—Ben. M. Hitt, John C. Lindsey, and Jno. J. Orr.

Fayette county—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Dr. J. G. Chalm, R. W. Woolley, W. C. P. Breckinridge, D. W. Standford, Chas. Gilbert, Thos. Bryan, I. N. Shepherd, Wm. Farley, Dr. John Jackson, L. C. Randall, Jeff. Barr, Capt. W. K. Berry, Harvey Worley, Wm. Lewis, and W. N. Robb.

Franklin county—Isaac Wingate, Sr., Wm. French, Thos. Steele, Rob. W. Scott, Wm. Jones, G. H. Jett, A. Quarles, J. W. French, J. Dudley, W. H. Greenup, W. J. Chinn, L. E. Harvie, J. W. Tate, M. B. Chinn, A. J. Jones, G. W. Craddock, John Quarles, John A. Holton, Dr. U. V. Williams, Peter Jett, Mathew Jett, E. S. Bailey, H. S. Moore, Johnson Yates, B. D. Farmer, N. P. Green, Scott Brown, Samuel O. Crockett, Thomas Rodgers, Wm. Rutter, P. R. Rutter, J. D. Reddish, Henry Giltner, D. S. Freeman, J. C. Robb, Sam C. Sayres, Jas. Branton, Lawrence Gordon, Ambrose Dudley, Robt. Adrich, J. A. Grant, B. Blackburn, Ed. Hensley, John Holmes, Sam Crockett, Jas. Robb, R. Cunningham, W. Jett, W. O'Neil, S. I. M. Major, and all other Southern Rights men in Franklin county who may attend.

Gallatin county—A. B. Chambers, H. G. Abbett, L. Graves, James Anderson, D. Whitson, and Milton Williams.

Garrard county—R. L. Salter, J. L. Adams, and Crawford Adams.

Hancock county—W. P. D. Bush.

Harrison county—Gen. L. Desha, Capt. Jno. Shaysman, John H. Dills, P. Lilly, James L. Patterson, Dr. N. C. Dills, A. Williamson, J. M. Lisdall, W. H. Vanhook, Ben. Desha, and W. W. Cleary.

Henderson county—Gov. L. W. Powell and Alex. H. Major.

Hickman county—George W. Silvertooth.

Fulton county—George W. Silvertooth.

Jessamine county—Dr. Thos. W. Foster and Geo. W. Goode.

Livingston county—Dr. J. M. Johnson.

Lyon county—Dr. J. M. Johnson.

McCracken county—John Q. A. King and Dr. J. M. Johnson.

Madison county—J. S. Galladay, B. B. Edwards, G. W. Evans, and A. G. Rhoad.

Lyon and Livingston counties—George R. Merritt.

Maggoffin county—Joseph Gardner.

Marion county—George S. Miller, R. M. Spaulding, Joseph Spaulding, B. F. Green, B. L. Kirk, Geo. W. Goodrum, and John F. Willis, and Joseph Boorman.

Mason county—Thos. B. Stevenson.

Morgan county—G. M. Hampton, and A. L. Davidson.

Oldham county—Col. S. B. Steele, B. F. Magruder, R. T. Stonestret, Col. J. M. Spear, F. G. Allen, Jos. E. Vincent, W. F. Beard, Jas. A. Wilson, and Sidney B. Smith.

Owsley county—Keen F. Hargis, and Anderson Bowman.

Clark county—A. Blackwell.

Groves county—A. R. Boon.

McLean county—D. A. Linthicum, and J. L. Gregory.

Pendleton county—Col. A. G. Roberts, B. F. Forsythe, J. B. Rowlings, R. M. J. Wheeler, Aaron Thrasher, Jas. Mann, and Thomas Hall.

Pike county—David May.

Scott county—Wm. McMillen, H. W. Varnon, S. Y. Keene, W. S. Darnaby, W. P. Duval, George Elley, Davy Thompson, Wm. Johnson, J. S. Lindsay, G. M. Telford, Geo. W. Johnson, Paul Rankins, J. Stoddard Johnson, J. T. Sinclair, L. D. Holloway, J. F. Bond, E. Threlkeld, T. Hughes, A. M. Ferguson, J. H. Sinclair, V. C. Bradley, R. L. McJannet, H. S. Dehoney, M. S. Dehoney, Alex. Thomas, S. L. Thompson, John Lucas, James Mullin, Asa Payne, Samuel Halley, Preston Calvert, Joshua Talbott, Moses Thomas, T. Woolen, J. B. Thompson, F. J. Dehoney, David Emmerson, S. S. Forsee, Sam. Holly, and Edward Holly.

Trigg county—Maj. Wm. H. Martin.

Union county—Ben. P. Cissell and R. A. Spalding.

Wolfe county—J. G. Trimble, A. S. Trimble, D. F. Swane, C. M. Hanks.

Woodford county—Sanford Lyne, Hezekiah Winn, John E. Miles, Wm. Gibson, Thomas Edwards, Robt. Anderson, J. E. Goodwin, Waller Edwards, Elijah Fogg, Walton N. Ayers, James Smith, Aaron Darnell, N. B. Smith, Andrew Hitt, B. F. Taylor, S. M. Babbitt, J. S. Withrow, G. T. Cotton, J. E. Hawkins, Wm. Lee, Gov. T. P. Porter, Thos. J. Dan, S. Stucker, B. G. Yancey, E. M. Blackman, W. G. Stone, Daniel Stone, M. B. Hanley, Wm. Bailey, J. Corbitt, Jr., W. B. Corbitt, Samuel Ellis, N. Russell, Sam. Pepper, T. Hughes, G. Edwards.

Spencer county—Alex. W. V. Thoms.

Hardin county—Col. Thomas M. Patton, and Robt. S. English.

Jefferson county—Gov. Morehead, Jno. Burks, Jno. Thatcher, Richard Veitch, Dr. Jno. Clarke, C. U. Shreve, Amos Seabolt, W. L. Thompson, B. Musselman, and E. C. Miller.

Boone county—Rev. Jas. A. Kirtley, Wm. E. Vaughan, Wm. E. Hudson, Geo. O'Neil, O. Huey, Jos. C. Hughes, E. D. Grant, A. W. Akin, Joseph A. Gaines, Wash. Watts, W. P. Tucker, L. L. Youell, and Geo. T. Gaines.

Anderson county—J. R. Chambers, F. M. Bowen, James C. Fidler, Thomas Kavanagh, R. H. Crossfield, Thos. H. Hanks, J. A. W. Beager, D. Hackley, and Larkin Penny.

Owen county—A. P. Grover, E. F. Burns,

J. H. Lawler, G. T. Ford, A. Mothershead, S. F. Cox, J. T. Kemper, J. N. Witt, Geo. Raiser, J. W. West, B. Haydon, J. H. Haydon, W. P. Coleman, R. H. Gale, W. H. Garner, W. H. Jones, W. J. Spies, R. H. Smith, Henry Walker, Ben. F. Sledgehorn, W. M. Dawson, R. H. Mundy, G. W. Brumback, R. H. Rankin, C. S. Foree, H. G. Gies, and James Fitzgerald.

Nelson county—Frank Brighy.

Kenton county—Dr. C. P. Mattingly, G. Simmons, G. Shaub, Dr. Pope, Roland, and F. G. Murphy.

Henry county—W. S. Pryor, Jas. M. Culoway, Jas. W. Brannin, Dr. E. C. Brito, John Corbin, Jr., Calvin Ford, John Brian, Jesse Suell, John Barfield, Hugh Green, N. Miles, Will Hatt, Charles Leach, Geo. Jenie, John Adams, David Adams, W. W. Johnson, R. Roberts, Jas. W. Crawford, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Charles L. Marshall, Joshua Miller, J. Whitehoite, Jas. Harrington, Jas. Goodridge, L. D. Owen, C. Bowen, Osvald Ford, E. Roberts, Thos. Williams, J. S. Smith, W. P. Emerson, Thos. Barlow, Thos. Long, A. Jones.

Morgan county—A. L. Davidson, G. M. Hampton, and J. K. Hunter.

Lureel county—Levi Jackson.

Montgomery county—Gen. Thomas Johnson, W. Messick, J. W. Moore.

From Louisville—John Joyce, H. F. Simerall, Sanford Duncan, A. A. Gaden, W. C. Snoddy, M. B. Fielding, John Watson, James Todd, Geo. Walby, W. S. Knott, Mandeville Thum.

Clay county—John Hays and Jas. Ford.

Shelby county—S. H. Helm, B. K. Bailey, Jas. P. Foree, J. N. Easley, Geo. W. Freeman, H. Utterback, James T. Guthrie, W. H. B. Farmer, R. Long, Fleet Yount, N. Flood, C. Clark, G. Hodges, John Wright, Jas. White, C. Clark, W. J. Sifers, John S. James, W. Watkins, J. T. Montgomery, L. Bryant, S. A. Banta, J. W. Davis, S. Smith, I. F. Collier, E. Lincoln, B. C. Stephens, W. N. Stephens, R. Ellis, H. F. Montfort, F. Lee, J. Holman, T. Conly, and H. Bohannon.

Mr. Cissell then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of ten, two from the State at large and one from each Congressional District, to prepare and report a series of resolutions as expressive of the sense of this Convention.

The committee appointed by the chairman under the direction of the foregoing resolution consisted of

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Wm. Preston. B. P. Cissell.

1. District—Gen. Stephens.

2. District—Gov. Powell.

3. District—Jacob Golladay.

4. District—A. G. Talbott.

5. District—C. P. Mattingly.

6. District—Squire Turner.

7. District—Gov. Morehead.

8. District—Geo. W. Johnson.

9. District—James W. Moore.

10. District—A. B. Chambers.

A motion was adopted requiring all resolutions looking to Federal relations to be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Mr. Barbour introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives be, and the same are hereby, adopted to govern this Convention in its proceedings.

And then the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled according to adjournment, when Col. Wm. Preston from the committee on resolutions made the following report which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, We, the delegates of the people from all parts of the State in popular Convention assembled, without distinction of past party organization, have met together at a period of profound interest and public danger, to consider the best means of preserving the peace of the Commonwealth, and securing our own rights and liberties unimpaired; therefore

Resolved, That every material interest of Kentucky, as well as the highest dictates of patriotism demand that peace should be maintained within her borders, and this Convention solemnly pledges the honor of its members to do all in their power to promote this end.

2. That it is the deliberate sense of this Convention, and it is believed of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky, that the best and perhaps the only mode of effecting this great object, is by adhering strictly, rigidly, and impartially, to her chosen and often declared position of neutrality, during the existence of the deplorable war now raging between the sections; taking sides neither with the Government nor with the seceding States, and declaring herself to be preserved inviolate from the armed occupation of either.

3. That the organization and presence upon the territory of Kentucky of a military force of either of the belligerents, is a violation of the neutrality indorsed by the people, and we believe can be attended with none other than the most fatal and disastrous results; and in that belief we earnestly advise the immediate removal by the proper authorities of all such force from the limits of the State.

4. That it is the deliberate judgment of this Convention, and they believe of more than two-thirds of the people of Kentucky, that "the policy of coercion is wild and suicidal, promising only to deluge the land with blood, and dissolve the Union irretrievably in the crimson tide;" and they therefore earnestly invoke good and true men of all parties, the patriots and lovers of liberty, both North and South, to exert every influence to bring about a cessation of hostilities, in order that a fair and honest effort may be made to agree on terms for a permanent peace.

5. That it is the deepest conviction of their hearts that this is not less demanded by the interests of humanity and the dictates of patriotism, than by the preservation of that liberty which is so dearly prized, and upon which such fearful inroads have already been made.

6. That the late act of Congress confiscating property and emancipating slaves as a penalty for the crime of the owner, is a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and justly alarming to the freedom of Kentucky. If such power exists, Congress may, with equal right, annex the penalty of emancipation to every violation of any of its laws.

7. That we should not consider ourselves faithful sentinels of liberty, if we failed to raise our voice in unqualified condemnation of the open and flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States by the President, in arrogating to himself powers vested by that compact of Union exclusively in Congress; by increasing the regular army and navy, and calling out volunteers for three years; by regaining to his own will and blocking ports without any declaration of war by Congress; by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the bulwark of American liberty; and exercising powers which neither he nor Congress possesses; by authorizing his military commanders to proclaim martial law, to arrest persons arbitrarily without a legal warrant, to imprison whomsoever they please without their conviction of any crime, to deny them a speedy public trial,

and to dismiss the police officers of cities, and appoint others in their place by fettering the freedom of commerce of a State within its own bounds by suppressing newspapers and prohibiting the mail of the United States by refusing them transportation, thus destroying the freedom of the press; by invading the people's right to bear arms; and by conducting unreasonable searches and seizures. We consider these acts a crime against the liberty of mankind.

8. That the late proclamation of Gen. Fremont in Missouri, abolishing and subordinating the entire civil power of the State to his own arbitrary will, and emancipating the slaves, is a manifest violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and such a subjugation of the liberties of the people, as demands the unqualified condemnation of every citizen, and should meet with the determined resistance of every loyal State, whether slaveholding or otherwise.

9. That we consider it incompatible with the neutrality avowed by Kentucky to vote money for the prosecution of the civil war now pending, or to tax the people of the State or augment its debt for a purpose so unwise, and for a cause so hopeless, as the military subjugation of the Confederate States.

10. That having first secured the neutrality of Kentucky, we advise the union of all good men, for the purpose of producing peace between the belligerent parties on the best practicable basis, maintaining the honor and embracing the interests of each.

11. That for this purpose we recommend a truce between the belligerents, and the appointment of Commissioners by the United States and the Confederate States, to treat for a permanent peace.

12. That the exercise of powers by the President not warranted by the Constitution of the United States, upon the plea of necessity, is a precedent too dangerous to the liberties of the people to be sanctioned or indorsed by them.

Upon motion of Mr. Harvie, the chair appointed a committee composed of Gov. C. S. Morehead, of Jefferson county; Gen. Lucius Desha, of Harrison county; Capt. Lewis E. Harvie, of Louisville city; Gov. John Q. A. King, of McCracken county, and Colonel Thomas B. Stevenson, of Mason county, to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky, based upon the principles of the resolutions adopted by this Convention.

Mr. Cissell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the members of the House of Representatives for the permission of the use of this hall in which to hold this Convention.

After very able addresses from Hon. Wm. Preston and R. W. Wolley, Esq., the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

Cov. Powell offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That Col. William Preston, Gov. W. Johnson, Esq., Gen. Lucius Desha, Capt. Richard Hawes, and Thomas P. Porter, Esq., be, and they are hereby, appointed a Committee of Organization, in order to carry out the purposes of this Convention; and full powers are conferred upon them for that object.

Unanimously adopted.

Judge Joyce offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the newspapers of this Commonwealth, also those of the Union, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention; and that the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky be instructed to have 20,000 copies of these proceedings printed for general distribution.

And then the Convention adjourned sine die.

S. I. M. MAJOR, President.

ROBT. MCJANNET, Secretary.

SAM. C. SAYRES, Secretaries.

BEN. M. HITT, Secretaries.

T. B. MONROE, Secretaries.

[For the Yeoman.]

Have we Federal Military Officers in the Kentucky Legislature.

Sec. 27 of article second of the new Constitution of Kentucky, reads, in part, as follows: "No person while he holds or exercises any office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the Government of the United States, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, except attorneys at law, justices of the peace, and militia officers."

It was a great oversight that the provision was not extended to a prohibition of the acceptance by members of the Legislature, after their election, of any office under the Government of the United States, for at least one year after the period for which such persons were elected to the Legislature.

Had we such a provision now, or was the section above quoted obeyed in its true spirit, there would be less exhibition of war spirit in and about the Senate and House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature.

We have heard curiosity expressed by several people to know how many members are holding or have been exercising the offices of colonels and other offices under the United States, or have the promise of such offices.

Men in their condition ought to have their opinions for peace much respected! They think so, but we don't. We would as soon trust the smile of a hyena as evidence of harmlessness, as we would trust the peace of the State in the hands of such men.

SENEX.

Letter from Mason.

MATSLICK, MASON COUNTY, KY., Sept. 9th, 1861.

Editors YEOMAN: To-day has been a glorious one to the people of this county. It seemed that everybody, far and near, were present, in order to hear Kentucky's favorite son. We think that there were at least eight thousand persons present.

Capt. Simms first addressed the vast concourse of people, in a speech of about two hours duration. It had a powerful effect upon those who heard it. Every body was for peace and the neutrality of the State, and opposed to the encampments now being formed in the State by Master Lincoln, and are looking with anxious hearts to the Legislature for prompt and decisive action upon the subject; and should the Legislature fail or refuse to order them out of the State, they had better never return to their constituents.

I will here not attempt to give you anything like a synopsis of the speeches, as a full report will be given you.

After Capt. Simms, Col. Geo. B. Hodge addressed the meeting in one of his most masterly efforts. He was very frequently cheered by the vast assembly.

After dinner, every body rushed to the stand to hear the gifted orator, John C. Breckinridge, and for near three hours he seemed to hold every ear, and a more logical and convincing speech I never heard from mortal man. I don't think many persons left the ground without being *almost* persuaded. Let the ball roll on, and in a short time there will be very few Lincolnites left in Kentucky.

Additional Federal forces have been sent to Paducah from Cairo. We have reliable advices that Pillow was, on Saturday, at Columbus, and it was understood that his forces would be concentrated on that side of the river.—*Cin. Gaz., 9th.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10th, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and the Clerk proceeded to read the journal of yesterday.

Mr. GILLIS, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported a number of bills as corrected, as follows:

An act for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society.

An act for the benefit of Joseph Doniphan. Resolution making an appropriation to excluded Senators.

An act for the benefit of the jailer of Monroe county.

An act for the benefit of the Nicholas county court.

LEAVES.

Mr. IRVAN—Leave to bring in a bill to incorporate Briensburg, in Marshall county. Select Committee.

Mr. SPEED—Leave to bring in a bill to incorporate Home Insurance Company of Louisville, Kentucky. Judiciary.

Mr. PENNEBAKER presented memorial of Sidney Lyon, late Assistant Geologist

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The following communication is from the pen of a distinguished Union man. Let the men of the Union party heed its solemn warnings:

[For the Yeoman.]

Usurpations and Tyranny of Lincoln's Rule.

Notwithstanding the great care and pains taken by the framers of the Constitution of the United States to guard the rights of person and of property against the "necessities" that usurpers and tyrants always found convenient to destroy; and notwithstanding the care to include, as a principle not to be mistaken, that property of every kind should be free of confiscation, except for the life of the owner, even in war, as shown in the people's struggle, we have seen the Constitution wholly discarded, ridiculed, contemned, even by our own people, upon the streets of our Capital.

To show, further, how jealous our fathers were in having the rights intended to be secured under our Government placed beyond the contingency of "necessity," and other maxims of war, amendments were required to be made to the Constitution declaring that "Congress should make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

"The rights of the people to keep and bear arms, should not be infringed."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, should not be violated; and no warrants should issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."

"No soldier should be quartered in time of peace in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

These are many of the amendments as we can notice to-day. In each and every one of them, it is manifest the framers of the Constitution were attempting and intending to define so unmistakably rights of persons and property not to be infringed in peace or war, that no military men, or civil ones either, could misunderstand the purpose.

If any man talked wildly or extravagantly against the policy of the Government or officers thereof; if any published falsehoods against either or both, the talk nor publication was to be denominated treason, or any other offense operating to give power to officers or government to silence the one or stop the other. Errors, falsehood, abuse, and every other thing against the government, was better to be tolerated than that usurpers and tyrants should have under any pretext, the right to silence individuals or muzzle the press. Have our people so soon forgotten the common sense raised against the alien and sedition laws? He was put down by the American people, because of those laws, so violative of the spirit of the Constitution. Were he now alive, he might be astonished to see that a successor of his not only assumed to set aside laws and constitution, but found even in the capital of Kentucky, apologists and justifiers.

Men are baffled for talking, and presses are silenced at the banquet of the Southern printing articles that simply advocate peace, and we hear it argued as a justification, that it is time enough to talk of having the usurpers punished when rebellion shall have been put down.

Have we forgotten those glorious maxims we used to respect:

"That error may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."

And that other true one, "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

By the old common law, a man's house was denominated his castle, and none had a right to enter without his consent. But this did keep a despot's soldiers from violating its sanctity on pretext of necessity, nor prevent the seizure of the owner's person or property when State policy demanded either.

Our fathers meant to "write it in the book," that no man should be arrested, nor his house searched, without warrant, and no warrant should issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Talk not of secession and revolution, nor of the bad conduct of those of the Southern States engaged in both; for while they deny our Constitution as their rule and guide, and have made one of their own, they are doing civil liberty no greater wrong, to say the most of it, than the present administration and their supporters are doing; for they are leaving not a vestige of the old Constitution remaining under their vandal hands.

Again I say, if the rebellion cannot be put down without trampling under foot the Constitution of the United States, without suspending the reign of the laws, it were better ten thousand times over, in my judgment, that the Confederates should backslide, and a treaty of peace be made with them. For if human experience and human history be not false, while we are sanctioning the disregard of all our dearest rights, under the pretext that it is necessary to put down the revolution in the South, when we find that the revolution closed and the rebels on their knees, it will be to a military rule which will invent a necessity, if need be, to take arms from our hands to quarter troops in our homes, without law—will require us to worship as they will, may, may need all the property we possess, and can, if need be, find treason in our looks and in our words, however plain and simple, to justify their taking it.

Young men of Kentucky, beware of the peace Legislators who carry military commissions in their pockets, and be not led to the slaughter for their glory and military renown. Stand aloof and let the irrepressible go out of our State; and if they will do as the Kilkenny did, our people will be the gainers when they are gone. UNION.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]
STATE CAPITAL,
FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 9, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: I regret to have to say that my dispatches for the Courier, handed in at the telegraph office yesterday evening, were received by the agent, detained until this morning, and then rejected. On inquiring of the agent concerning his refusal to transmit them, he informed me that he had orders from the Senate Union Committee to suppress them. Of course, that self-constituted committee had my dispatch under its censorship, and doubtless have a copy of it. I am only sorry that the rest of mankind could not get to see it. It is useless for me to express my indignation and contempt for such a procedure. Such things are becoming to be of a daily occurrence under Lincoln's Constitutional Government, and it is worse than useless for us to murmur about our rights, when that tyrannical Government don't acknowledge that we have any. From this we are to learn that the telegraph is under the control of the Unionists, and that we are to be denied the use of it.

Gen. Fremont's Proclamation in the Cabinet. The Times' correspondent says Gen. Fremont's Proclamation declaring the slaves of rebels to be made freemen, was made solely on his own responsibility, without any previous advice from the authorities here, or counsel taken with them upon the subject. It struck the entire Cabinet and President with utter amazement.

The matter was fully discussed, when it was unanimously determined that the proclamation was just at the right time, exactly in the right manner, and by the right man.

The Occupation of Columbus by the Confederates—The Reason for it—A Proposition for Peace—A Ray of Hope.

Yesterday we learn Major-General Polk, commanding the Confederate forces on the Mississippi, informed Gov. Magriffin by telegraph of his occupation of Hickman and Columbus, and the reasons for a step so grave and momentous.

He says his movement was based on reliable information received by him, that the Federal forces were preparing to at once take possession of these important strategic points; that the importance of these positions to the defense of Western Tennessee and the safety of his command in his opinion made it necessary that he should anticipate their movements; and that the correctness of the intelligence on which he acted is corroborated by the fact that when he reached Columbus the Federals were drawn up in force on the opposite side of the river, ready to cross. Gen. Polk closes his communication to the Governor, with a proposition, in substance, that the Confederate forces and the Federal forces shall be simultaneously withdrawn from Kentucky, the belligerents giving reciprocal guarantees that the neutrality of Kentucky shall be respected.

That Gen. Polk was correctly informed is proved beyond peradventure by the extracts from the Cairo correspondence of the Chicago Times, elsewhere printed, in which the intention of the Federals to invade Kentucky is frankly stated, and it is distinctly announced that the movement had been on hand for some days prior to the 5th inst., when the letter was dated. The Federals, determined to violate yet more grossly than they had done the neutrality of the State, were, as stated by Gen. Polk, preparing to seize the important points in Western Kentucky to which we have referred, and it is distinctly announced by prompt action barely anticipated their enemies.

This is the truth of the matter. Whether Tennessee acted wisely or well is another question, but the General commanding the Confederate forces occupied the points alluded to, not because he wished to violate the neutrality of this State, but because his enemies and ours, having already armed men on our soil, were preparing to take a position which commands to some extent the city of Memphis and Western Tennessee.

Both parties may have acted wrong or badly—the practical question is, can the status quo be restored, and peace maintained? If so, how?

Blood has not been shed. It may beverted. Let it be done if possible. It may now be understood beyond controversy, that the Confederate States will meet the Federal troops sent here to attack them with man for man. This subjects us to all the calamities of a war bitter and remorseless beyond anything that has preceded it. No man not at heart disloyal to his State wants this condition of affairs brought about. Then let us all rise above party or selfish considerations and act like men not totally demoralized. Let the Legislature demand that the forces of both parties be withdrawn. We believe such a demand will be complied with by both parties. If so, the storm will have passed over, and the State will be left as it was before. If either or both shall refuse, then let the people of the State be united against either or both as the case may be; and thus, at least, our own citizens will not be compelled to cut each other's throats in fratricidal war. We trust the Governor will recommend this course to the Legislature at once. If he don't do it, we hope the Legislature will by prompt action save the State. It does seem to us that this is the last chance. We cannot believe our Representatives will modify their vote. Now we may have real neutrality and peace—the alternative is war, and war all over the State, and war to the knife.—*Lou. Courier, 10th.*

"Have We a Traitor Among Us?—An Ohio Quartermaster Corresponding with Traitors."

Under the above heading we found the following in yesterday's Gazette:

"We published in our last issue a series of interesting letters, showing the manner in which the interests of the Government have been betrayed by its servants, the superintendents of public armories and workshops having supplied the rebels with all the munitions of war they could desire. The New York Post, from which we copied the letters above referred to, has since given more of the same sort. Among them is the following one from David L. Wood, Quartermaster of Ohio, addressed to one Hitchcock, a dealer in firearms at New York, who has furnished the rebels with quantities of contraband goods, and has been in close correspondence with the delinquent officials at Watervliet, Frankfort, and other arsenals. Here is the letter:

(State Army) "HEADQUARTERS OHIO MILITIA, AND VOLUNTEER MILITIA, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Feb. 12, 1861."

"A. HITCHCOCK—Sir: Yours of the 1st of February is received. Our Legislature is now in session, and of course I am much engaged in attending to them. I have at present only a few old traps that are for sale. I can not, at any rate, sell any until they adjourn. I am somewhat expecting them to make an appropriation to purchase some new arms; am not at present prepared to sell or purchase either. Will advise you when anything turns up.

"Please send me the amount of that balance which I have not drawn for. I have mislaid the memorandum. I hope you are making the Southern troubles worse."

"Yours, D. L. WOOD."

"If the fuss blows over, we shall have more stuff to sell, and if not, we shall want to purchase."

[That does look rather curious. What did Wood mean when he said "Please send me the amount of that balance which I have not drawn for?" Did Wood and Hitchcock have an understanding that he (Wood) was to have a certain share of the profits of all sales or purchases made between them? This Wood had the management of Ohio military purchases for some time after the war broke out. Will his friend, the Ohio State Journal, explain? Editor Enquirer.]

Cin. Enquirer, 10th.

Newport News.

At a meeting of the citizens and voters of Cold Spring District, held at Walnut Hills Seminary, on Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, on motion Frank Spilman was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Ben. Beall, Secretary.

On motion of Col. Murnan, Judge F. A. Boyd, Dr. H. K. Rafter, G. B. Chambers, H. D. Helm, and Peter Yocum were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, who reported the following:

1. Resolved, That we, the citizens of Cold Spring District, in the county of Campbell, do most heartily approve of the recommendations of the Governor of this State, in his late message to the Legislature, now in session, in favor of the maintenance of the peace and neutrality of Kentucky.

2. That the abandonment of the doctrine of neutrality by the Union party of Kentucky, and the styling it nonsense, is a virtual abandonment of all the good that ever was in the party.

3. That unconditional unionism, as explained by the self-styled Union party, means an unconstitutional submission to all the uses, and to all the outrages to each other's persons, property, or families, and we each pledge the other that while others adjust their political differences by civil strife, we will abstain from every violation of personal property, or political rights, and to our best ability sustain law and order in our midst.

Resolved, That we protest in the name of

Large Meeting in Hardin County.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Hardin county, held in Elizabethtown on Saturday, Aug. 31st, on motion of W. D. Vertrees, Esq., Hon. John L. Helm was called to the Chair, and John Graham and Scott Allox, W. Patton appointed Vice Presidents, and Robert English Secretary.

The Chair, in a few words, stated the object of the meeting to be to raise the voice of Hardin county for a speedy and honorable peace, to protest against the payment of any portion of the direct tax recently levied by Congress for the prosecution of the war, and to insist on the firm maintenance of Kentucky's neutrality.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions appropriate for the occasion:

Capt. Martin H. Cofer, Gen. H. E. Read, W. D. Vertrees, J. W. Hays, John Dillard, John English, E. Hansboro, John Duvall, and J. B. Haydon, who retired and reported the following, which were adopted by the large meeting without one dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, That the people of Hardin county deeply and earnestly deplore the destruction of our national Union, once so sure a guarantee of civil, political, and religious liberty; that we would hail its restoration on terms of fairness and equality as a great boon to us and to our posterity; but no longer hoping for the accomplishment of an end so desirable, especially while the policy of preserving or restoring the Union by force is pursued, and being mindful of the blessings of peace and profoundly solicitous to retain them in Kentucky, and avoid the horrors of the further prosecution of an expensive, bloody, and devastating civil war, and above all, to preserve the rich heritage of constitutional liberty bequeathed to us from our wise and patriotic ancestors, and with the hope that the voice of peace may yet be heard by the two sections of a disunited and distracted country but especially that we may contribute to maintain peace and prevent the effusion of fraternal blood to our own beloved State, do

Resolve, That we enter our most solemn protest against the further prosecution of the existing war between the North and South, and demand of those representing us in the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of Kentucky that they do all in their power to secure a speedy cessation of hostilities and an honorable peace, for the following reasons:

1. Because such a course is demanded alike by Christianity, humanity, and civilization.

2. Because the end for which the war is prosecuted, to-wit: the preservation of the Union by force, is neither possible nor desirable.

3. Because if the preservation of the Union by force were possible, it must be attained over the ruins of the Constitution and of popular liberty, both North and South, as it is already most clearly shown by the unauthorized and illegal acts of the Administration, committed in the first four months of actual hostilities, during which time we have beheld the Administration taking gigantic strides towards centralization and despotism, viz:

1. Calling into the service of the United States, by mere proclamation of the President, large numbers of soldiers for three years, and by large additions to the standing army, when, by express provision of the Constitution, this power belongs exclusively to Congress.

2. Drawing money from the Treasury of the United States by the mere order of the President, when the Constitution declares "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

3. The suspension, by the President, of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, when power to do so is, by the Constitution, confided to Congress alone.

4. The purchase, by orders of the President, without the previous sanction of Congress, of war and other vessels, when the Constitution confides to Congress alone power "to provide and maintain a navy."

5. The assumption, by the President of the war-making power, which, by the Constitution, is expressly delegated to Congress.

6. The arrest and imprisonment of citizens for no other offense than that they chose, as freemen had a right to do, to doubt and condemn the policy of the Administration.

7. The blockade of ports, rivers, and railroads, and indeed of every other avenue by which the people of nearly half the States admitted to be loyal reach their accustomed markets.

8. The deposing of the officials elected by the free people of Baltimore and Washington, and the substitution therefor of military rulers appointed by the officers of the General Government.

9. The declaration of martial law in Missouri and New Mexico.

10. The forcible seizure of private papers and searches of private houses without warrant or other legal proceedings, when the Constitution expressly declares "the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches or seizures, shall not be violated."

11. The seizure of private arms, the right to keep and wear which, the Constitution declares, "shall not be infringed."

12. The arrest and imprisonment of men and women, on mere suspicion, without warrant, charges, or proof, and the detention of the person thus arrested without the privilege of trial, in violation of the Constitution, which declares: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy public trial."

13. The suppression of newspapers and the seizure or destruction of printing presses, offices, &c., and the arrest and imprisonment of citizens for uttering sentiments obnoxious to those in power, in disregard of the Constitution, which declares: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

14. Denying to citizens not in the military or naval service of the Government, the constitutional right of trial by jury, and the substitution therefor of trial by court martial.

Resolved, That we protest against the payment of Kentucky's quota of the direct tax levied by Congress to pay a part of the expenses of the present war, because the purpose to which said tax is to be applied, to-wit: in warring on sovereign States and a free people, being unconstitutional, all the means to that end are also unconstitutional, and for the further reasons, that the Government having blockaded and cut off our trade, we will be unable to pay it; and Kentucky having by divers means and in divers ways declared her neutrality between the North and South, she cannot consistently furnish either the means of warring on the other, and we demand of our Representative in the Legislature now, and throughout his term, to redeem his pledge made to the people, that he would do all in his power to prevent the collection of said tax.

Resolved, That if the Legislature shall undertake to assume the payment of Kentucky's part of the tax by creating a State loan, the question ought of right, and according to the Constitution of Kentucky, to be submitted to a vote of the people, and we instruct our Senator and Representative so to vote, pledging ourselves to faithfully abide the popular verdict on the subject.

Resolved, That humanity, Christianity, and civilization, alike forbid that we should, as citizens, allow our political differences to lead us to outrages to each other's persons, property, or families, and we each pledge the other that while others adjust their political differences by civil strife, we will abstain from every violation of personal property, or political rights, and to our best ability sustain law and order in our midst.

Resolved, That we protest in the name of

peace and good order, against the occupation of Kentucky's soil by either Federal or Confederate troops, as violative of Kentucky's neutrality, and as leading, inevitably, to civil war in the State.

Resolved, That we send hearty greetings to those true patriots at the North, and in all the States who are now nobly pleading for an honorable peace. They have our earnest wish for success, and our warmest sympathies for their patriotic devotion amid mobs and violence, to the cause of human happiness and freedom.

Resolved, That all Southern Rights men of Hardin county be appointed delegates to the Convention to meet in Frankfort on the 10th of September.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Louisville Courier, and all other papers in and out of the State, favorable to peace.

J. N. L. HELM, President.

ROBT. ENGLISH, Secretary.

Important from Cairo.

Cairo, Saturday, Sept. 4 A. M.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

The expedition to Paducah was heard from yesterday. The boats landed about 1,600 troops at the Marine Hospital, one mile below Paducah, at ten A. M. yesterday. They immediately took possession of the depot of the Union City Railroad. They also run an American flag up on the St. Francis Hotel. No secession flags were found. Gen. Grant issued a proclamation to the citizens, saying that he came to Paducah to repel Southern forces expected there. He would protect all citizens and their property.

He did not want to arrest any one for opinion's sake. There was no excitement or disturbance; the stores were all shut up.

At ten o'clock last night the Brown took up five companies of the Eighth Regiment, and all the camp equipments of the Ninth Regiment. That will make about 2,000 troops there.

Report says that there is a large force entrenching themselves at Columbus, Ky.; also, that there were 3,000 troops expected at Paducah yesterday from Tennessee. Some 7,000 troops arrived at Union City on Tuesday.

Gen. Grant left here for the Cape on the Platte Valley, last evening, without escort.

It appears to be a plain business man, wears an old stove-pipe hat and no uniform, but is evidently a working man, and "equal to the emergency."

All is quiet here. The Lexington returned from Paducah last evening.

We fear there will be trouble in Kentucky soon.

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Jacksonville, Ill., is here.

No news from the Cape to-day.

The steamer Scott was allowed to leave for Paducah yesterday, with her way mails.

No arrests had been made at Paducah when the Platte Valley left, at twelve M., yesterday. No goods for Paducah are allowed to leave here.

The rivers are falling. P. J.

Cairo, Monday, Sept. 9.

Reported rebel forces at Columbus, Ky., under Polk, increased to thirteen regiments of infantry, with six field batteries, a siege battery, and three battalions of cavalry. He has a gun-boat and three steamers.

Jeff. Thompson and Garce remain at Belmont, Missouri, opposite Columbus. Commodore Rogers seized the steamers John Gault, John Bell, and Jefferson at Paducah yesterday.

The Rebel gun-boat Yankee came within three miles of Cairo yesterday, but returned without making hostile demonstrations.

Arrival of the Africa.

St. John's N. F., Sept. 8.—The steamer Africa, with Liverpool advices to the 31st ult., via Queenstown on the 1st, arrived off Cape Race this morning. Her dates are ten days later.

The London Globe announces that the army in Canada is about to be reinforced by 22,500 men.

The Times editorially calls on the Government to strain every nerve to develop the cultivation of cotton in India and elsewhere. It says that it believes that there will be no lack of will to assist the enterprise on the part of the Government if the merchants and manufacturers will point out the way. The Government will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The Daily News, in an article on the fugitive slaves, concludes that the Federal cause is hereafter to be clearly identified with slavery.

Queen Victoria had left Ireland for Balmoral.

The Privateer Sumter.

West India advices had been received via England, stating that the privateer Sumter had taken and sunk forty vessels, causing great excitement there.

A pamphlet on Rome, issued in Paris, asserts that if the Papal Government should refuse the guarantee offered for the independence of the Holy See, the people of Rome must be appealed to, and if they elect Victor Emanuel king, the French troops on the following day will be relieved by the Italian troops.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 9.

General Anderson arrived here from Frankfort this evening. Rumors are afloat that Muldrough's Hill, forty-five miles south of here, will be occupied to-night by portions of the State Guard, and that one company is already there, and that Zollieoff, with a large force, has marched through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. These rumors are very prevalent, but not generally credited.

Richmond dispatched to the Southern press report the arrival on the 5th of A. S. Johnston. He ranks next to Adjutant General Cooper.

The rank of Major Generals of the Confederate Army was fixed by a late act of Congress.

Colonel Wheat, C. S. A., has recovered from wounds received at Manassas.

Vice-President Stephens will spend the fall in Richmond.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 8th announces that the steamer Hartford City, has been captured by Federal gun-boats and the entire crew taken prisoners.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The September term of the United States Court commenced in their rooms in McDonald's Buildings, on the corner of Fifth and Madison streets, yesterday morning, Judge Catron—Judge Monroe not appearing—presiding. After organizing, but a little amount of business was done, when the Court adjourned over to this morning.—*Covington News.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

1. Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. A. Alexander.
2. Henderson, Daviess, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.
3. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.
4. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.

5. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Samuel H. Boles.
6. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson—John B. Bruner.

7. Harlan and Madison—J. H. G. Bush.
8. Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton—M. P. Buster.
9. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.

10. Estill, Oakley, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell—Walter Chiles.
11. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—John K. Goodloe.

12. Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—Alexander L. Davidson.
13. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. Doffman.
14. Madison and Garrard—George Denny.

15. Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt—R. H. Field.
16. Kenton—John F. Fisk.
17. Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay—Theodore J. Garrard.

18. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.
19. Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.
20. Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—J. Kemp Goodloe.

21. Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.
22. Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—J. A. Grover.
23. Callaway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irvan.

24. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.
25. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. Johnson.
26. Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.

27. Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.
28. Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenberg—Henry D. McHenry.
29. Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville—C. D. Pennebaker.

30. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.
31. Nelson, Larcum, and Spencer—Wm. B. Read.
32. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhoads.

33. Scott and Fayette—James F. Robinson.
34. Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben Spalding.
35. 6th Ward City Louisville—James Speed.

36. Hart, Green, and Taylor—Claiborne J. Walton.
37. Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.
38. Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—F. J. Rieger.
Allen—J. W. Heeter.
Bracken—F. L. Cleveland.
Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.

Bath—V. B. Young.
Breckinridge—A. H. Allen.
Bourbon—J. B. Clay.
Boone—J. Calvert.

Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.
Boyle—C. A. Anderson.
Bullitt—W. J. Heady.
Cay—A. T. White.

Crittenden—John W. Blue.
Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.
Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.
Christian and Rowan—Geo. Poindexter.

Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.
Clark—Jno. B. Hinton.
Daviess—Geo. H. Yeaman.
Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis.

Franklin—R. C. Anderson.
Fayette—A. A. Buckner.
Fleming—L. W. Andrews.
Grant—Wm. S. Rankin.

Garrard—Alexander Lusk.
Green—D. P. Mears.
Greenup—Wm. L. Conklin.
Groves—Wm. C. Ireland.

Hopkins—Dr. John Ray.
Hart—P. L. Maxcy.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell.
Hardin—B. R. Young.

Henry—J. Press Sparks.
Henderson—Milton Young.
Jefferson—Jno. H. Harney.
Jessamine—Geo. S. Shanklin.

Knox—Jas. W. Anderson.
Kenton—Jno. W. Fennell and G. Clay Smith.
Louisville City—J. C. Beeman, N. Wolfe, J. Tevis, W. P. Boone.

constantly on hand a choice assortment
 of Coffee, Molasses, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars,
 and everything usually kept in a well stock-
 ed establishment, which he proposes to sell
 at any other house in the city.

L. TOBIN.